(SRI T. P. BORIAH)

(*b*) since how many years the estimate for such work is being prepared;

(*c*) the reasons for not commencing the construction work so far ?

A.—Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—

(*a*) Rs. 7.25 lakhs approximately.

(*b*) An estimate was prepared in the year 1955.

(*c*) The project has been under investigation. The designs had to be finalised in consultation with the Research Officer, Hydraulic Research Station, Krishnarajsagar, since the proposed tank site is black cotton soil area. After the investigations are completed, the feasibility of taking up the project for execution will be considered.

Repairs to the Hospital Building at Sagar.

*Q.—162. Sri D. MOOKAPPA (Sagar).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the Combined Hospital in Sagar has been converted into a General Hospital;

(*b*) if so, whether they have taken any action to repair the old building there;

(*c*) if not, the reasons for not taking any action to repair the same ?

A.—Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (*b*) above.

Amount sanctioned for "Free Supply of Breeding Bull Scheme" to Tiptur Taluk.

*Q.—184. Sri K. P. REVANNASIDDAPPA (Tiptur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the amount sanctioned to Tiptur Taluk under the head "Free Supply of Breeding Bull Scheme";

(*b*) whether all the amount sanctioned has been spent;

(*c*) whether there is any condition to the effect that applications in that regard should be submitted through the local veterinary doctors;

(*d*) the names of those to whom endorsements have been issued to the effect that bulls would be distributed to them free of cost;

(*e*) whether bulls have been supplied to such people;

(*f*) the reasons for not fully utilising the amount granted for these purposes ?

A.—Sri N. RACHIAH (Minister for Agriculture, Excise and Social Welfare).—

(*a*) Rs. 500.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Sri Srinivasachar. With a direction that any amount over and above Rs. 500 has to be paid.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Does not arise in view of reply to (*b*) above.

MOTION ON GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(*Debate continued.*)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ (ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಮೂರನೆಯ ದಿವಸ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಆಹಾರಸಮಸ್ಯೆ. ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದರೆ, ನಾವು ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೊದಲ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು reorganise ಅಥವಾ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ.

Sri N. RACHIAH (Minister for Agriculture, Excise and Social Welfare).—Government have already appointed an officer to get a report on the re-organisation of the State in regard to Agriculture.

Sri N. G. NARASIMHE GOWDA.—Thank you. ಚೀಣಾದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀವು ನೋಡು

ವುದಾದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ಪ್ರಜಾನಂಖ್ಯೆಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲ ಆಹಾರ ಕೊರತೆ ಇತ್ತು. Intensive cultivation ನಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಆಹಾರ ವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ರೈತರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಟ್ಟಣವಾಸಿಗಳು, ನೌಕರರು, ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಷಾಹಿಗಳ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಮುಂದ ವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಓಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಲ್ಜೆನ್‌ಸೀವ್ ಕಲ್ಟವೇಷ್ಟಗೆ ಏನು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಪ್ರಜಾನಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯ ಖೋತಾ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ನೀವೇನೋ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಆಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟು ಷುರುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನು 20 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಸನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಇದೆ? 6 ಅಂಗುಲ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ರೇಟು 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷವೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವಂತರು ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಡಮೆ ಆದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಲಾಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದೂ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅವರನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಯಾರು ಅಂತಹವರು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಅಂತಹವರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪ್ಯಾಫಿಟ್ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ? ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಇಲ್ಜೆನ್ ಸೀವ್ ಕಲ್ಟವೇಷ್ಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರೈತ ಉಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸಿದರೆ ದಿವಸ ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನೀವು ರೇಟ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ರೇಟ್ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರೈತನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುನಿರಾಜು (ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ).—ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ರೈತರು ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲ 100 ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ಯಾಫಿಟ್ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ; ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಭೂಮಿ ತಗ್ಗು ಮತ್ತು ಎತ್ತರ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಭೂಮಿ ಇದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೇಟ್‌ನಂತೆ ಆದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿ ಮಟ್ಟ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಯನೆಪಕ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ 5 ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರುಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಿಂದೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಮಾಡಲು ಅನೇಕ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದುವು ಅವನ್ನು ಈಗ ಮೊಟಕು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾಲ್ಕುಆಣೆ ಗುಳ ಇದ್ದುದು ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎರಡು ಆಣೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆರೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಕೃತಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಜಪ್ತಿಮಾದರಿ, ಚೈನಾ ಮಾದರಿ ತರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಿಂದ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಜಮೀನು ಹಂಚತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ರಾಚಯ್ಯನವರು ಏನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದು ವಿಶಾಲ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಆದಿಕರ್ನಾಟಕರು ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲದ್ದಾರೋ ಇತರ ಜನಾಂಗದವರೂ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೇ ಇತರ ಬಡವರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 50ರಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಾವೇನೂ ಶಂಕೆಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉಳಿದದ್ದು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಇದೆ. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್‌ನವರು ಮೊದಲು ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದನಂತರ ಇತರ ಪಂಗಡದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ತಪ್ಪೇನಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್‌ನವರು 20 ಸಂಸಾರದವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಮೀನೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಸಂಭವ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ. ಇರ್ಜೆನ್‌ಸೀವ್ ಕಲ್ಪವೇಷ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರಿಗೇಷ್ಷ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಈ ಬೋರ್‌ವೆಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ ತಗಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೋರ್‌ವೆಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದರೆ ರೈತ ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ರೈತ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಉತ್ಪಾಹದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಳೆ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನೀವು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ರೈತರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವೇ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಇದೆ, ನಾನ್ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿ ಕಂಪ್ಯಾರಿಟೀವ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಬಸ್‌ರೇಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕುರುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ, ಮದ್ರಾಸು ಅಹಮದಾಬಾದು ಇಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ೫ ನ ಪೈ. ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ೫ ನಯಾ ಪೈಸಾ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸಲ್‌ಮಾಡಿ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ರೇಟನ್ನೇ ಫಿಕ್ಸ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ, ಆಗ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಒಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅದು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಅಳಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೋದರೆ ಸಾಕು; ನಾವು ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮೊದಲು ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್‌ಮಾಡಿ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ ರೇಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಮೆ ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಗ್ರಾಜ್ಯುಯೇಟ್, ಐ.ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಆಫೀಸರು ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ 75 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸುತ್ತೀವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ? ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಾದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಜಿಯವರು ಸಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸುಖೀರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಗಬೇಕು; ಬಡಜನರು ಪಾನಮಾಡಿ ಹೀನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಹೀನರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದೇ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ನಾಯಕರು ಇದನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಇಂಟ್ರಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬಿಗಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ತನ್ನಿ. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಚಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ ಪಾನ ನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ದೃಢ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಬಡಜನರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಜನಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಾಳಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನಿ, ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಾಗಲೀ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲೀ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಒಪ್ಪದಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀವು ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಸಾಲದು. ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ —ಅಪ್ರೋಜಿಷ್ಷ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಲೀದರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಜನರು ನಾಗಮಂಗಲದ ಬಾರ್ಡರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯೂ ಹೋಯ್ತು. ಜನಗಳು ಮಾಮೂಲು ಕುಡಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕುಡಿತವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ತತ್ವದಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನೀವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಕಡೆ ಬನ್ನಿ. ನಾವು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ

ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಬರ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ 25 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿವ್ಯಾರೆ. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ 75 ಭಾಗ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಜನರಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಇನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಇದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅದೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The Congress gained strength in Kerala.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್.ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—P.S.P. ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಲೀಗ್ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜಯ ದೊರಕಿತು. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಸನದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಖಾತೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ನಾವು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಏನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದು ಅಷ್ಟು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸಿ ರೀಅರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ, ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ, ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮೂರು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಬಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಂತೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ, ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಿಮ್‌ಅನ್ನೂ ರೀಅರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಿಕಾಮಕ್ಕಿ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೀಅರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ? ಏನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 50 ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಒಬ್ಬ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವೇ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ಗಳು ರೀಅರ್ಗನೈಜ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಫ್ಯಾಮಿನ್ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಫಂಡ್ಸ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಮಳೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಮವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಸಿಪಾಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುಡಾರಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟುದಾರರು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 100 ಎಕರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ 200 ಎಕರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ನಿಯಮ ಬಂದು ಕಾಡುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಫಾಮಿನ್ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊವೈಡ್ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಫಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಫ್ಯಾಮಿನ್ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಯಾಮಿನ್ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಫಂಡ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ತೋರಿಸಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ. ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ನಾಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರೈತನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮಜಾಮಾಡಿ, ಎಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಸೂಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಇದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ 3½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಇಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಸ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ; ಅನೇಕ ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆದಾಯ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಡಿಬೇಟ್ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಹಾಕದೇ ಇರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ 45 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

In this mannar we cannot go on. There are many more members who are pressing for their chance. I refer Hon'ble Members to rule 23 which says that the "Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches after taking the sense of the Assembly." Before I do that I would like to know from Hon'ble Members the general sense as to whether I will be justified in putting a time-limit.

Several HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will try to see what time-limit should be prescribed in each case after the half-hour recess.

The House now adjourns and will re-assemble after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three Minutes past Ten of the Clock and re-assembled at Forty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have made a reference to rule 23. I would like to know the probable time each member will require to speak on the Motion of Thanks. Will it be enough if it is 10 minutes.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I think you can give 15 minutes.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—This time and even during last year some members were given hours in the beginning and later on the time was curtailed. The Governor himself has taken 45 minutes and I do not think it will be possible to finish our speeches within 15 minutes. We want at least 45 minutes. The P.S.P. has taken more than 1½ days.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If it is 45 minutes, what is the use of putting any time limit? We have to remember that we will have to give time for the Ministers also to speak and to reply. After all, members will also have opportunities to speak on the Budget. So, as a *via media* I think it would be all right if I give twenty minutes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ನಂಜಪ್ಪೇಗೌಡ.—ನಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ 4 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸೂಕ್ತಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ತಿರುಗುವ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅದು 300 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಹು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೂ ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೂ ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರದ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇತುವೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ನದರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯುದಾಗಿ, ಹೇಮಾವತಿಗೆ ಗೊರೂರು ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ವಿಷಯ. 1970ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಮದರಾಸಿನೊಡನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮುಗಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮದರಾಸಿನವರು ಒಂದು ಅಂಗುಲವಷ್ಟು ನೀರನ್ನೂ ನಮ್ಮುದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲ ನೀರನ್ನೂ ಮದರಾಸಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ 1970ಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ, ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬೇಗ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಬರೆದು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕವೇಳೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಸಂಬಳದ ಸ್ಕೇಲುಗಳ ವಿಷಯ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ನೌಕರನಿಗೂ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಜವಾನನಿಗೂ ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆದರೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆರಬಾರದು. ಇದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನೇನೂ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಬಳಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣದಿಂದ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ನೌಕರರಿಗೂ ಹೊಸ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ನೌಕರರಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕೂ ನಾನ್-ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲೇ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ, ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಸಂಬಳ ನೂರು, ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕಾಯರ್ ಮೇಕಿಂಗ್' (ತೆಂಗಿನನಾರಿನ) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇರಳ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ State Aid to Industries ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಮಾಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು ನೂರು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ನಾರಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಡಾಲರ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಕಾಯರ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿ

ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವವಿರುವವರಿರಬೇಕು. ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬರೆದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈವರೆಗೂ ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೊಬ್ಬರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಲದು, ಪಿಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ನದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಮರುದಿವಸವೇ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಾವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಾಗಿಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, ಕಾದು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿನಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾದರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೆಂದು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಅಳಿಸಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಅಜ್ಞೆಮಾಡಿ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಅಜ್ಞೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ವ್ಯಸನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಬರಿಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತರಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಮರ್ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಡಾ॥ ನಾಗನಗೌಡರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಕೋಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪಂಗಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಶೇಕಡ 25 ಭಾಗ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸಾಲದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 50ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ 18, ಉಳಿದ 32ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರಲ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ನಾವು ಓದಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಈಗ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 'ಮೆರಿಟ್' ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಶೇಕಡ 32ರಷ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಾನ್-ಗೆಜೆಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ನ್ಯೇ ಆರ್ಡರ್‌ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಇನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ವರದಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಅನೇಕ ನಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಇಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಬೆದರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. . . .

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದ್ದಮೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ. ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಬೇಗ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ ? ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಅಪೀಲು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ. ಅದರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತುಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸಾರಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ರೈತರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣದಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೇಹೋದರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇಕೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವೇಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ? ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಲಿ, ನಾವು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸುಮಾರು 70 ಮಸೂದೆಗಳು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿವೆ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಳಿಸಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಎಂಬ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

1962ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು, ಎಂದರೆ, ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳು ಕಾನೂನಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಾ ಅಂಜುಬುರುಕುತನದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಕಾಗದಪತ್ರಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ 1962ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

11 A.M.

†Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Mallikarjunaswamy. Please finish in 20 minutes.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY (Malavalli).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deem it an act of pleasant duty on my part in tendering my thanks to the

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Governor of our State for his Address to the joint session of Mysore Legislative Council and Mysore Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, the 2nd March 1960. It appears to me that the speech delivered to the joint session is one of the baldest of speeches, rather a chronical of uneventful activities of the Government of Mysore for one year. Neither it generates even a modicum of enthusiasm in the public at large nor it creates any ray of hope and confidence in the people for the future.

May I submit to this Hon'ble august House that I want to touch on some of the salient features that he has mentioned in the speech delivered to us the other day? Our illustrious Governor who is the beloved of the people of the Mysore State and who is known for his scholarship and vision, for thought and seriousness says that the Government is going to carry on the developmental activities on a far more intensive scale during the Third Five-Year Plan than we have been able to do so far in the First and Second Five-year Plans. Rightly he has pointed out a host of impediments that our State had to encounter in the execution of the First Five-Year Plan and the Second Five-Year Plan with the help of the masses shrouded by colossal ignorance and stupendous poverty. To put it shortly, the First Five-Year Plan was nothing but an agricultural fundamentalism. The Second Five-Year Plan was also more or less akin to the same fundamentalism in its finality as agriculture is the basis and mainstay of our economy. Or, in other words, we may say that agriculture is the main national industry of 78 per cent of our people. Speaking of the Third Five-Year Plan, he reposes confidence in us, the representatives of the people, and hints at a hopeful note of optimism and makes us realise the onerous responsibilities cast on us in playing a proper role in a full measure in the successful implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan, a great task which lies ahead of us. On the whole, we may say that the implementation of the two Plans has given us a good grounding and working knowledge for understanding the ways and means of successfully combating the general impediments and barricades that may present themselves on our way and for understanding the crux of the problems of planning and its several intricate implications and ramifications of an integrated growth and development of an integrated citizen of an integrated State and economy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, 13 long years have rolled on and passed by, after Independence. That is after all political independence. But there are two more freedoms to be realised.

MR. SPEAKER.—Is the Hon'ble Member reading his speech?

SRI M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—I have notes and am referring to them.

There are two more freedoms to be realised, but they are being fortified firmly by an adamantine wall of difficulties partaking of the nature of the greatest diabolical demon. They are namely social and economical freedoms. To put it in other words, they are social and economic democracies. Along with political democracy if the other two democracies referred to above are not ushered in, we utterly court a grand defeat in our formidable faith and endeavour at establishing a socialistic pattern of society and welfare state which is secular in character. If they are not ushered in, I say emphatically we prove ourselves to be quite unworthy of calling ourselves or being called by others as the Gandhian progeny and the sincere, decent and candid followers and ardent believers and seekers after truth and candid Congressmen heralding and dinning into the deaf ears of the unintelligible, illiterate, cold penury stricken masses, the entire fabric of Gandhian philosophy in its manifold aspects, and making the masses know the mission and life of the Father of the Nation who strove hard day in and day out for the establishment of Rama Rajya of his dreams with his glaring exemplary character without aspiring for money or power like us, but living as abstemious ascetic

brethren of the Buddhist fold with Spartan and puritan simplicity. In other words, he stood and strove for '*sarva loka hitha*' or the welfare of the whole humanity. If we just turn the glorious pages of the history especially the religious history of our ancient Bharat down to the modern age, there we behold conspicuously only three messengers of peace in their mortal forms with utter unworldiness based essentially on worldliness as Mahatmas, unlike the Brahmin seers and rishis and sanyasins who, we are told, have retired from this mundane world putting on saffron robes with *kowpina* and *kamandala*, running away from the hubub and commotion of the *puras* and *agraharas* and gramas into the vast foots of the vast wilds of the great Himalayas as recluses for meditation and the hardest of hard "thapasyas" for the personal gains of moksha, nirvana or *nibbana* or to free themselves from the cycle of birth and death or rebirth "*Bhava*" by the mortification of their selves. They are, namely, the Buddha, the Basava the Great, and Gandhi the Great, of modern times.

Let me say here that it is Basava, the Great, in the south and Buddha, the Enlightened, in the north, who in my opinion strove hard for '*sarvaloka-hitha*' or the welfare of the whole humanity. It is in the last pages of our modern history we behold Gandhi, the Great, with his unique philosophy, with his realistic charka economics and with his social and political philosophy of sarvodaya ideal who lived amidst the masses and loved them and served them with devotion and in that process he attained Godhood, divinity, enlightenment and attained Nirvana in the end. I call these three as the Trinity of humanities.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I rise to a point of order. According to the Rules of Procedure, we can speak only on the matters which the Governor has referred to during the course of the speech. I do not think anywhere in this Address he has made any reference to matters of a philosophical or religious nature, So, I think it will not be proper or in order to speak on philosophical matters. Under the Rules of Procedure, I do not remember the exact provision, we cannot go beyond the speech of the Governor.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—There is one difficulty if we accept Sri Ramappa's suggestion, *i.e.*, we cannot go beyond the subjects mentioned in the Governor's Address. It will be, that we cannot refer to any other matter not found in the Address. Possibly Sri. Mallikarjunaswamy is stating that the Governor has failed to develop philosophy and to refer to Mahatma Gandhi.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—He can send in an amendment for that.

Mr. SPEAKER—I will make myself clear. First of all, the Governor's Address opens all the topics. It does not clear the topics to which the Governor has made no reference. It has been the practice in other Assemblies as well to refer to matters which the Governor ought to have referred to in his speech. In that way, if the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallikarjunaswamy says that the Governor being himself a great philosopher ought to have referred to philosophy, he is not far wrong. Yesterday another Hon'ble friend spoke on the same subject of Godliness and spiritual philosophy. Personally I am not so much attracted by spiritual philosophy. Anyhow I would request the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallikarjunaswamy that, as far as possible, he will come to matters mundane rather than spiritual.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I want one clarification from the Chair with regard to that particular provision. I was doubting whether we could speak on any other subject.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You can also say that the Governor ought to have referred to these matters.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Even without sending an amendment?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes, even without sending an amendment. I believe the scope is much larger. In the House of Commons, the whole realm is before the members of the House of Commons and they refer to all matters.

Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF (Broadway)—The Hon'ble Member seems to be correct. So far as the Governor is concerned, on page 5, he has made the observations to the effect that members will have to indicate the method by which the latent energies of the people could be aroused. So, it is with reference to this that he has enunciated them.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will not exercise your cudgel or *danda* against me for this lengthy digression.

Now, after him, it is up to us to tread on his path and carry on his life mission of establishing Rama Rajya of Sarvodaya Samaj.

Such a samaj is possible and can be founded only when the other two democracies that I referred to earlier, *viz.*, social and economic democracies are ushered in and stalk vigilantly and vigorously throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Union; then only the milk and honey that was supposed or said to have flown throughout the length and breadth of 'Aryavartha' would flow in the form of prosperity and happiness of the masses.

It is exactly at this point, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that I would like to say that nothing is impossible or anything is possible provided we put our might and heart after the object of our realisation with love, devotion and concentration. I sincerely feel if the means we employ in this direction are all right, the end will take care of itself.

The right means are then the essential prerequisites. Then what are those prerequisites? Are they tangible? Are not they capable of human perception and conception?

I say as a reply to the above queries, that they are, and they are these. They are with us and within us.

If the truth of the reply to the above query is understood properly and assimilated and acted upon we can easily cleave through the adamantine walls of difficulties which at first sight seem insurmountable but which are really surmountable. That is, to put it in a phrase, right leadership. I say once again right leadership from the very bottom to the top; that is to say, from the notoriously underdeveloped village up to the gay metropolitan capital city of Delhi and in almost all spheres of human activities.

This basic approach is not a novel one or any innovation. It has always been present in the minds of Indian social thinkers from the days of hoary antiquity. Village has been the base of our society and its economy.

It is here I remember one phrase-oft-quoted by many leaders—it was quoted in the last Budget speech of the Finance Member of the Government—that psychological and emotional integration was necessary for putting up a stronger foundation of our State.

But, as I understand, emotional integration should take precedence over psychological integration. In fact, it is the emotional integration which expedites the process of psychological integration and in turn, social integration.

Or to put it in a nutshell, in the 6th and 7th paras of his speech, he speaks of the Third Five-year Plan and also the main principles to be kept in view by those who are at the helm of affairs and on whose shoulders the responsibilities lie like the Ministers who are the servants of us, the representatives who in turn are the real servants of the people at large. The Ministers are the men in authority over the Administration. It is the representatives who make the men in authority, *i.e.*, the Ministers. Men may come and men may go, but Tennyson's brook runs for ever.

Likewise, Ministries may come and Ministries may go, but the Administration remains for ever.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, are there many things better worth having for a people and a State than a sound, solid, honest administration? Again it is a question of leadership, right leadership that makes for good administration.

Let us then assess right from the beginning of our Independence, the role of leadership, right leadership in the State. We saw with our own eyes during this one decade five ministries

coming and going under the leadership of five different persons four of whom are with us in this House and one is in the House of the People.

We had in Mr. Reddy's leadership the policy of Walepole 'Let the sleeping dog lie'. He took refuge at the feet of Walpole's policy and continued for the full tenure of five years. His leadership was neither manly nor womanly, but was like '*Ardhanareeswara*'.

Next came the leadership of Sri K. Hanumanthaiah, an Hon'ble Member of this House, We had in him a man among men, an able administrator with a clear vision and conviction and courage of conviction becoming of a benevolent high handed leader responsible for so many epoch-making events. I would like to pay my compliments to him in a befitting manner by calling him a man among men. We had in him the parts of Mirabeau, one of the most conspicuous revolutionary leaders of the French Revolution and the farsightedness, vision and administrative abilities of the Earl of Chatham, Pitt the Elder. But he too went off at the fag end of his tenure of office of leadership, alas! on account of his inherent weakness.

Sri K. Manjappa an untimely nipped-off light-weight champion, a child leader—once a creature and then a creator himself but lasting not longer like an Evening Star just appearing before dusk and disappearing after day without being noticed by any dazzling brilliance.

Then emerged on the scene the leadership of our veteran, the grand Sire, Sri S. Nijalingappa. I say that 'S' stands for '*Sarana*' or 'saint'. That means we had sarana in him and he had '*marana*' of course, a political *marana*, not a permanent one but a temporary one, I believe.

There is an old adage, Mr. Speaker, that those whom God loves will be the losers of power on earth. We had in him politics and not poly tricks. His was an attempt at sanctification of politics. He laid down his office of leadership for probity, honesty and integrity. But he lives as a leader in a wider sense of the term in the hearts of the masses. He laid down his office not for cheap popularity but for long-distance popularity. It is exactly here, I say, that honesty is a positive disqualification in these days. But in the long run honesty alone triumphs.

Then came Sri Jatti in name but pigmy in appearance. I straightaway say without the least hesitation that he is a weaker vassal among men and a woman among men. When a woman become the manager of the household affairs, she will have to be naturally at the mercy of strong adult members of the family. She will be naturally domineered by those whom she befriends. In that event there will be no team spirit in the family. There will be neither homogeniety nor collective responsibility. In that event, the interest of the members of the family suffers. And there shall take place many omissions and commissions and thus the family administration will be ruined. Then to set it right will be the responsibility of the hitherto silent young members of the family. The moment these young members are up with one voice and weed out the woman from her managership, the mes becomes clear and the family survives further ruination. If a ruler becomes corrupt, corruption stalks unashamed in the subjects, *i.e.*, the people. Therefore, the leaders must be exemplary. As Confucius says, "the example of those in high places is like the breeze and the behaviour of ordinary people is like the grass." When the breeze blows upon the grass, the grass assuredly bends in the desired direction. When there is integrity in leadership or in a Government, the probability of the growth of a moral sense among the people is greatly enhanced. The Indian people are moreover noted for their high respect for character with the result that they are particularly prone to be affected by the open demonstration of it by those occupying great positions.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I opine that true leadership in our country or for that matter in any country is nothing but complete dissociation and divorce from nepotism, favouritism, communalism and casteism. It means further intellectual honesty and independent

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thinking. Such leadership is imbued with public virtue. It is the intellectual honesty on the part of leadership that pays the individual in the long run but not in the short run. Men without intellectual honesty say that in the long run they are all dead. Ministers and Legislators should have intellectual honesty, independent thinking, public virtue and clean public conduct. Any leadership without these qualities will be a positive detriment to the general good of the general public. In a democracy like our infant one, more than the public the leader or the leaders should possess this quality. If the leaders have these qualities, the people will follow and adopt the qualities of their leader with implicit obedience. If the leadership in democracy is not good, that democracy cannot take deep roots.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been aptly remarked by the critics of democracy that democracy is a cult of incompetence. Particularly, this holds good in the case of our country without popular enlightenment and more so it holds good in the case of our State. With lack of popular enlightenment on the part of the people and lack of eternal vigilance on the part of the representatives of such people, incompetence will be the rule. The foundation of democracy in such circumstances will never be a sure foundation, but it will be a foundation on the shifting sand.

In the seventh para of his speech, the Governor mentions the community development programme and its coverage of 120 taluks out of 171 tahsils of our State. Further he says that the main objective of the community development movement is the development of a democracy in a prosperous socialistic economy. But I say here that ours is not a socialistic economy; it is a capitalistic economy or in other words it is a price-mechanism society or economy. Of late, after Independence we have come to use the phrases like socialistic economy, socialistic pattern of society and so on and so forth. This is all due to the success of a series of Seven-Year Plans in the U.S.S.R., in the People's China and the success of labour movements in other western countries. Some people say that the use of these phrases is nothing but a vote-catching slogan and political bunkum. It is their personal opinion and they are expressing it. That is all. But one thing is true that even if we take the international sphere as such, we see that the air is of socialism suspended in the horizon. In fact, all over the world youths have come to believe that some sort of socialism or the other is a sovereign remedy and panacea for all the economic ills and anomalies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we see men with different propensities we see inequality in the natural geographical endowments as between countries. There are differences in the standards of exploitation of the natural resources to the best use of men in augmenting the weal of the people. History, Geography, Ethnology, Culture, Clime, Religion and other factors also make for these differences. A socialism that suits Russian conditions may not suit India. And we need not unnecessarily copy down that particular prototype of Communism or Socialism or midway between Socialism and Communism that is prevailing in the Soviet Union. We shall have a new brand of Communism or Socialism that will suit our tradition, calling religion and economic condition.

With these words, I would say that if at all we want to establish a socialistic pattern of society, it should be done on sound foundations. It is leadership that is most important. How long can a leader play the role of a political poker? You know that in a game of poker there is a world of difference between promise and performance. When a word comes out of the mouth of a leader, it must be law.

With these observations I close my speech.

MR. SPEAKER.—Before I call upon other friends to speak, I would like to make a few observations about the deliberations of this House. Of course, on the Governor's Address there is wide scope for members to make remarks not only on matters referred to therein

but also on matters not referred to by the Governor. They should be more to the point rather than say something in the air. Philosophy, especially religious philosophy, is all right but you should not think we are here to enunciate any religious philosophy. We are here to transact business and to examine matters which are taking place and see whether they are taking place rightly or wrongly. Of course, we should enjoy some fun here and there and when allegations are made against each other, they must be taken sportingly. At the same time, allegations should not be made in the air. That will take away the real spirit of the debate. Two members referred to religious matters. They have a right to do so but they should not base their speech completely on religious matters. We are wedded to a welfare state and to a socialistic pattern of society and to that extent we should refer to matters mundane rather than tomatters spiritual.

11-30 A.M.

I am repeating this because I do not want other members to go far away from the mark. That is why after having heard two speeches I have come to the conclusion that the members will remember that they are here to transact business, that they are here to criticise Government for its acts of omission and commission, and that they have got to commend the Government for what they have done. Of course, here and there charges also may be made, but those charges when they are made must be based on real facts.

†Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (K.G.F.).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the thunder there is this calm; the thunder was going on for some time. It was like monsoon thunder where we are not able to see or hear anything.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Did you tremble at the time of the thunder?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—No, but we enjoyed it. It was very nice that members of the ruling party themselves come forward to say what is going on there as they can give us a very correct picture. Whenever we say anything, the members on the other side including the Minister for Public Works say that we are not aware of the real facts and that we are speaking without facts, but now a member of the ruling party itself who has got the facts comes forward and gives us a very clear picture of the state of things.

So far as this Address is concerned, there is nothing for me to say except that it is something like a small Ramayana. Kambar was able to write 600 poems, but our Chief Minister is able to write a small Ramayana.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is the Governor's Address.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Yes, I know, but this is the Chief Minister's speech coming through the mouth of the Governor. Some members including the Leader of the Opposition have said that this is a very lengthy Address, but I do not think it is very lengthy because we have got 19 districts and this Address covers only 28 pages. They have left off some more matters which ought to have been included. Then only it would have become a complete report of the Government of Mysore for one year. There are many other things which the Ministers do and which should have found a place in this Address. For instance, there is no mention here of the several foundation stones laid by them, the opening of buildings, roads, culverts and their 'presiding over' functions, meetings of Mandal Congress Committees, etc. We hear that some of these Ministers are making wonderful speeches at the time of these ceremonies and that some of them have also got all their speeches printed. If all that had found a place here there would have been some real fun. The moment they become Ministers they not only become strong, but they also become wise and they are in a position to advise. Though they may be raw and newly appointed as Ministers, but still the moment they occupy the Ministers' chair they become wise and give a lot of sermons. All that has not been included in this Address. They should have printed their one full year's speeches and given to us so that we could go through them

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during night time. When you, Sir, returned from your tour you gave us a book.

MR. SPEAKER.—Do you mean to say that I am also one of the accused ?

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—No, not at all. We have supreme regard for the Speaker. Formerly, as you know, we used to have only a deity or God sitting in a chair like this, but now you are sitting I am told that you have spent about Rs. 9000 for it, but that does not matter because we regard the Speaker as a deity in this Chair in this House. For this House you are God. We have installed you there and so I have nothing for me to criticise you. We also hear that you have resigned from the Congress Legislature Party. That is very good. Even though you were a member of the ruling party still you were doing justice all this time and I hope you will do justice to all now.

If one goes through this Address, it is not a record of the functions of the Government for the past one year or the programme of the Government for the coming year. The Governor's Address should cover policy matters. As Sri Ramappa has said, even if it is only one page still we can speak on the entire policy of the ruling party. In this Address so far as policy is concerned, the Government have kept us in the dark and they have violated some of the directive principles of the Indian Constitution.

SRI K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—This is a continuing policy and so it need not be repeated over and over again.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—We should know what they are going to do for the coming year. If I do not make a mistake, last year the Chief Minister formed a number of Boards and Committees. It was all done all of a sudden. That is not contained in this Address. What more Boards they are going to create in the coming year should have found a place here. They have simply given us a booklet. This contains only the functions, but it does not make a mention of what is the policy as regards unemployment. What is the extent of educated unemployment or illiterate unemployment and what are they going to do to give employment to them ? What is their policy regarding housing ? What is their policy regarding education ? What is their policy regarding public health ? These matters should have been mentioned in the Address.

SRI K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—There it is.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—You have not yet become a Minister. I know you are after it. It will come to you. You are there in the list. You do not poke nose now. When anybody goes through this Address of the Governor he would like to know what the Government are going to do in the coming year. Unemployment is growing rampant. How are they going to arrest it ? As the P.S.P. member said, what the common man needs is food, shelter and employment. Our Health Minister is all right now. I was told that he was not doing well formerly. There is also the education problem. I find that the Public Works Minister and the Education Minister are both not here. Of course, even if they are not here nothing is lost. The Government have not been able to introduce compulsory education within ten years' time as required by the Constitution and it amounts to violation of the Constitution. Therefore, we have nothing to speak on the policy matter of the Congress Government. The Congress is not able to clearly tell the public whether they want a socialistic pattern or capitalist or totalitarian Government and whether they would function as communal or non-communal Governments. With the object of coming into power the Congress Party joined with the Muslim League in Kerala and now they are telling that they are not communal. Therefore, after ten years of rule we are not able to know what is the policy of the Congress Government. Simply because the Congress wanted to throw away the Communist Government, they joined with the Muslim League.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are not concerned with the activities of the Congress Organisation. If you have to say anything about the Congress Legislature Party, you can speak. If you make comments on the Congress Organisation, it would be difficult to reply. After all the Congress Organisation cannot come here and defend itself. If you make comments against the Legislature party, they can defend.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I am saying that the Congress ruling party is encouraging the growth of communalism.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You may say so outside but not within the House.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The ruling party in Mysore should not encourage the growth of communal organisation and not get itself converted into a communal organisation.

Some of the political parties in the Mysore State also have not got independent views. So, naturally in India so far as democracy is concerned, we are not able to know the independent views of the political parties. Even in Mysore, as we all know that the views and objectives of the ruling party are followed by some other parties also. That is the reason why we are not able to have a suitable Government. When a ruling party belongs to a big organisation and returns a more number of candidates, naturally the opposition will be crushed and we cannot expect proper functioning of democracy. The result would be one party rule and that rule will destroy the fundamental rights of the citizens.

After the Congress came to power they have evolved three Five-Year Plans. The First Five-Year Plan was drafted after the attainment of Independence and it was prepared by the officers. The Second Plan was also prepared mostly by the officers. Now for drafting the Third Five-Year Plan the Government have not consulted even the political organisations, though not the public. The political organisations which have interest in shaping the destinies of the country or the legislature should have been consulted. So, even the Third Five-Year Plan becomes an Officers' Plan. So far as our State is concerned, we do not have any reserve or sound finance. We require loans for implementing the schemes. When we are taking loans from foreign countries and the public, we should be careful in using them. We cannot be hasty in implementing the Plans. We cannot allow concentration of wealth in a few hands. In this connection I may refer to entrusting contract works in the Sharavathy Project. The second stage of the Project costs about Rs. 60 crores and the Minister for Public Works stated that the work would be completed in 1962 and therefore the contract work was entrusted to a few individuals. We are aware that about 200 contractors were working and now there are only six contractors. As to what is happening there, I shall refer on some other occasion. Now, just because the Government wants to complete the work within two years it cannot spend more money. The Government ought to have taken into account the schedule of rates and the opinion of the entire House, because we are all interested in the welfare and progress of the people of the State. It is not as if only the Chief Minister or the Public Works Minister is interested. We will also like to take up responsibility for the welfare of the State. Fortunately or unfortunately power has come into the hands of the Congress and they will have to discharge their duties satisfactorily. We must try to understand the Government's difficulties and give our opinion so that it can go on on the right path and do good to the people. Without consulting anybody rates of contract have been increased to the tune of eight crores so far as this Sharavathy Project is concerned.

And I am going to give my reply to the statement of the P.W. Minister when the time comes. He says that on account of delay and difficulty involved in making purchases of materials, in getting machinery, Government cannot undertake the construction by themselves and that is why they have given the work to the contractors. But so far as Thippagondanahalli is concerned, it was done in a record time of 2 years at a cost of 50 lakhs. Now

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of course, it will cost us more than five crores. Even Hirebhasgar Dam was done in a very short period by the Department itself. We have in our Departments fully trained and capable engineers who can take care of these works very well and ably. If you are going to invite contractors from outside to take all such works, what about people who are being turned out of our Engineering Colleges ? You go on giving these works to contractors from Madras and Bombay and what should happen to our engineers ? Tomorrow, the Health Minister may say : 'I will give the construction of all hospital buildings to contractors and supply of medicines to contractors and ask the patients to purchase medicine and the Minister will be a mere supervisor ! '

MR. SPEAKER.—Time is up. Please finish by 12.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I will try to finish, Sir. The Speaker also will be considerate to me and will generally allow me some time. Any way, I will finish, Sir.

Sir, this Community Development figures as an item in the Second Five-Year Plan and you find it in the Third Five-Year Plan and my Hon'ble friend Sri Linga Reddy is never tired of flying from place to place and even during the sessions, we will get his tour programme stating that he is visiting Kolar. I do not know what is in Kolar. May be that Malur happens to be his constituency. Why should he go there so often ? I only want to make one thing clear. It is not community development that is taking place, but it is 'caste development'. This caste system is developing so fast day by day. Caste system is becoming stronger and stronger. Even Members when they speak, they support their community man or oppose another community man. Government are not able to bring these people of different castes together and make a common community of them. Even the Government Order states that backward communities should be given so much percentage, that there must be reservation for other communities, and that a particular caste should get so many seats in the Assembly. In the midst of this sort of mentality, how can you have community development ? I am asking the Hon'ble Minister Sri Linga Reddy to answer the question. When the Government passed an order saying that 25 per cent should be reserved for backward communities, where is the question of community development ? Every day, everywhere there is talk about communities—this community, that community and so on. In the Legislature Party any person may become the Chief Minister. What is wrong ? Why we have said that we do not want reservation even for Scheduled Castes is because we feel that as long as you keep these reservations, there is no question of forgetting communities, and this caste system is perpetuated. Therefore you should not call this as community development—say openly, caste development,—Scheduled Caste, Vokkaliga, Lingayet, Brahmin, etc. When the caste system is growing day by day, I do not find there is any meaning in calling it community development.

SRI H. C. LINGA REDDY.—Community Development is part of the Second Five-Year Plan. That Plan has been accepted by the Hon'ble Member and having accepted it, I do not know how he is justified in speaking like this.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, so far as the Government is concerned, I must say that they are misusing the power for their party purpose. So many Members are also saying that, they have gone to Switzerland, Norway, Poland and so on. I want to ask, is this the way ? There is a talk that Government is using its machinery for strengthening the organisation. Take, for instance, the meeting held recently at Sadasiva Nagar. How can you use Government machinery for Party purpose ? How can you use it ? Sri Jatti will be loyal to his party and he ought to be so. But why the Government machinery should be used for the party purpose, taking all the land and, making all the arrangement ? When there are rural people asking for electricity, you are not able to give

it. There are thousands of people requirng land. Even roads, also, you have got made in record time. The City Improvement Trust Board, of course, will do it. I know Sri Deenadayalu Naidu is an able man and he will get it done. But where is the need to get it done so quickly? So many circles come up overnight; P. W. Department, Horticulture Department, all were there.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—For exhibition?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Is it fair for any democratic Government to encourage this kind of a thing? It is for the Party to do it, not for the Government. How many police constables were there—in thousands.

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNASWAMY.—Government participated as a Member.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Government is above Party. Government can be a Party Government. But Party should not be a Government. Where is the need to draw the police force from all over the State?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, maintenance of law and order whatever may be the Party in power, will be the duty of the Government. Whether it is the Congress, or P.S.P. or Communists, law and order must be maintained by the police.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Where is the need to post police people at the Congress Office? When visitors enter, 'where is the pass', they would ask.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Traffic control is the responsibility of the Police Department and to that extent police have come. For internal arrangements, of course, volunteers would do it. Police do not come in.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—When we convened a meeting, it was the duty of the Government to maintain law and order. Instead of doing it, you totally banned our meeting. When we suggested that there might be police protection, you had totally banned the meeting.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If it was the intention to create some disturbance by convening a meeting, whether it is Communists, or the P.S.P., we have no option but to ban it totally, Sir.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The insinuation is totally uncalled for, Sir. When Sri Namboodripad came here, we wanted to have a meeting. But there might have been disturbances here and there. But it was the duty of the police to have controlled them. Instead, they thought of banning our meeting.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—When two political parties arrange meetings and want to deliver speeches and want to create difficulties to Government it cannot keep quiet. If this difficulty had arisen in connection with the Congress Session, we would have stopped it.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—The P.W. Department and Horticulture Department are all giving land and preparing the ground for the Congress Party to conduct its meetings and again they are taking back the land for conducting an exhibition. Government also participate in it. Supposing the Communists were conducting the meeting, Government will never participate in it; not only Government as such, every department will not participate. This shows that there is no difference between Congress Party and the Government.

12 NOON.

Nowadays it so happens that a Congressman, whether he is a member or not, simply gets into any office and he threatens officers saying: "You must do this or do that". In every Department, it is going on like that. Where is democracy, we are not able to understand. We are making so much of plans. So far as the Public Works Department is concerned, so many plans are coming up. Have they at any time thought of increasing the staff? Sri Muckannappa speaking yesterday said that Mysore should be divided. It is a settled matter and the Parliament has decided about it. I do not think anybody should advocate that idea. There are schemes in Bombay Karnatak area, but either money was not properly spent or the entire budgetted amount was not spent. You can look to the plans in Medical, Health or Agriculture or Industries or Public Works Department. Even 50 per cent of the amount was not spent;

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there due to various reasons and difficulties. One difficulty is there is money, there is a scheme, but there is no staff in almost all the Departments; there is a hospital, but there is no doctor; there is a hospital and there is a doctor, but there is no medicine. These things are happening. When they make such plans, they must provide for all these contingencies. Then only can we say that the Government is coming forward to provide the minimum necessity to the public. So far as this House is concerned, we are happy that there is a building for us now, the Legislators' Home. There were big speeches made the other day that they were not able to provide the members with proper accommodation and some of the members were put up in those days in schools and choultries. But at least now, a decent building has come up and we are also happy to say on behalf of the members of the entire House that the Government was able to put up a building and provide accommodation to members during the session time.

I was all the while under the impression that the building was meant for the members of the Legislature. There was a function. We attended that function; in that function the Hon'ble Speaker of the House and the Hon'ble Chairman of the Council were there. But there was a glaring omission on the part of the Government. The Speaker was not respected or regarded. I am not saying anything but the truth. It is not your Speaker or my Speaker. It is the Speaker of the House. He commands supreme regard. He attends the function not as Sri Kanthi, but he attends it as Speaker. That function ought to have been conducted by the Legislature Department as you have done in the case of Hubli Medical College. There the Medical Department and the Public Works Department have arranged the function together. Here also, it should have been arranged by the Legislature Department and the Public Works Department jointly.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the building was to be handed over after the formal function was over. Now, the Speaker is supreme in regard to that House during the session.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have consented to the proposal that the function should be arranged on behalf of the Public Works Department.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Anyway, Sir, that could have been arranged by the Legislature Department and the Public Works Department as they have done in the case of Hubli Medical College. What is the use of a contractor doing the opening ceremony of the House ? The Public Works Department constructed the building. Why should they do it ? On the whole, the Speaker and the Chairman were not properly honoured. No reference was made to them either by the Chief Minister or the Public Works Minister. When you invite the Speaker, he represents the House and he comes there in the capacity of Speaker. He was not properly respected. That omission should not be there and in future at least, the Speaker, whether he attends a function or sits in the House, should be respected as Speaker and not as an individual. With these few remarks, I conclude.

†Sri MAHMOOD SHARIFF—Mr. Speaker, the Governor, as usual before commencement of every new session of the Legislature, has given us a brief but revealng picture of the doings of the Government during the last fiscal year. He has also indicated the main heads of the policies as well as programmes which the Government propose to implement in the coming year. His Highness has given a succinct account of the work that has already been done and the work that has to be done in the coming year and has also, so to say, envisged the development which the Government is expected to do in the forthcoming year. In order to assess correctly the achievements of the Government and give us a finding as to the measures which have been adopted, whether they are retrograde or of a progressive nature, it is necessary for us to trace the whole

thing against the background of certain difficulties which the Government had to contend with during the course of the year; the non-availability or insufficient availability of resources in order to go through the Second Five-Year Plan, the seasonal conditions which are none too favourable, the general atmosphere of the country, are some of the instances in point. Notwithstanding all these things, it seems to me that the Government have given a good account of themselves and have undertaken very beneficial measures. The difficulties which have been referred to have been responsible for the gap between the expectation and realisation of the Second Five-Year Plan; it may have to be said that if the Plan is not fully realised so far as the Government is concerned, and if it is below our expectation, it is because the Government had to contend with certain difficulties; those difficulties immediately flowing from the reorganisation and formation of the new State have been sufficiently grappled with and we are looking to its consolidation with the co-operation of the people.

[SRI R. G. KAMATH (Chairman) in the Chair].

But I may have to submit that the Centre has not fully come to our aid to enable us to go through the Second Plan we have got before us. The assistance rendered to us had to be secured after very great endeavour, persuasion and after so much of difficulty. The Centre ought to have considered that they were dealing with a State which has a reputation for great administration, particularly in the field of power and irrigation. In the Third Plan if the assistance is of the same order, it will not be possible for us to put forward the schemes we have got in this connection. It is gratifying to note that the development plans of the present Plan are going to be put through in the spirit in which they have been conceived to lay a better foundation for the welfare state. Welfare State, you are aware, is meant to see that every citizen of India, of Mysore state, gets the basic minimum, so to speak, so that his bare requirements and requisites may be ungrudgingly given to him and he leads a tolerable standard of life. We propose to do this by decentralising some of the functions of the Government, by calling upon the initiative of the rural folk, by asking them to fulfil matters relating to agriculture, industry and all those things. Having been born in a town, it is not possible for me to visualise conditions prevailing in rural areas. But I have a great belief that if the villagers develop a national character, if they adhere to certain ethical principles, if they consider themselves to be true representatives of the people, if these people eschew the older methods of slovenliness and if they regard themselves as the custodians of the people and their well-being, I think the scheme which we have will certainly yield results. So far as the fructification of these Plans is concerned, I know that the Government will have to depend on their officers and these should not create any domineering atmosphere. They should regard themeselves as part of the people and fulfil their duties. The Plans referred to and which have been made mention of by the Governor are certainly going to be fulfilled. Now another feature of the Plan is in connection with agriculture. So far as agriculture is concerned, there is nothing for me to stress on that point. Agriculture is the main foundation of our society. Agricultural economy is a thing which provides wealth to our people. I am happy to say that about two lakhs of acres of land have been given or distributed to the people. Land reforms are on the anvil and we do not know the final aspect of these land reforms or what shape they may take. In the field of agricultural economy, I feel that the Government will have to come to the aid of these people who do not possess any land.

In this connection, I have to say that a new party, called the Swatantra Party, has come into being. I know that I should not make a reference to it but I cannot refrain from doing

(SRI MAHMOOD SHARIFF)

so. I will limit myself by saying that the objectives of the party are somewhat not in consonance with the spirit of the times. I know we have to realise new trends, but I am not fully aware of the basis of this party.

So far as the distribution of two lakhs of acres of land is concerned, it is certainly going to give relief to the people.

In page 5 of the Address, the Governor has been pleased to make a reference to sacrifices which are to be borne by the people. The connotation of the word "sacrifices" is a very wide one. It is a very cryptic one. It covers taxation also. It has a very wide connotation. Supposing it means that people should be ready to bear more taxes, it seems to me to be too much. There are already so many taxes—wealth tax, income-tax, death duties, water tax, health tax, taxes in front and taxes at the back and taxes all round. Any more taxation will be the last straw on the camel's back. Therefore I would request the Government that they must give a go-by to any more taxes. There must be an evolution. There should not be a revolution. Our people must be enabled to improve themselves in the first instance. Regarding the taxation policy of the Government, I appeal to the Government to see that they give a proper shape to this taxation scheme.

The Governor has been pleased to make a reference to the non-procurement policy and also to the non-procurement of sugar, etc. I wish the Governor had been pleased to make a reference to the mounting or soaring prices of foodgrains which have causing great concern to the poor people. We are the representatives of the people. We are the custodians of the well-being of the people. It is we who have to give physical expression to what people are feeling. It seems that all of us should conjointly request the Government to see that no further taxation is made. So far as food prices are concerned, I see so many people coming to me and complaining to me about the soaring prices of these commodities. I feel that it does not redound to the credit of a State like this which was the granary for some time. I appeal to the Government to take steps to see that the soaring prices are given a go-by and the people made happier and more contented than at present.

The Governor's Address has made mention of industrialisation. It seems to me that industrialisation is very necessary so far as the present society is concerned, but there must be dispersal of industries. What is the meaning of concentrating all industries in towns ? These industries are needed in so many rural areas. Instead of concentrating them in urban areas it is very necessary to transfer them to rural areas. I do realise that there are so many difficulties in the way. There are so many industries which can be located in rural areas and if that is done, that will provide some wherewithal for the rural people.

Although there is no particular mention of University Education, I wish to make a reference to it since I am interested in it. University is regarded as an autonomous body but after some experience it seems to me that it is a misnomer. The University is not at all an autonomous body. We have been experiencing this handicap for some time. I will give one instance which will prove to the hilt that so far as the University is concerned, it is not an autonomous body and that it is nothing but a misnomer. The other day the people of Tumkur wanted to establish a Law College in their town. The University appointed a Commission consisting of three or four people to go and see as to whether the necessary equipment staff, library, etc., was there. The Commission consisting of these people of whom I was one examined the question, gave interviews to the people who wanted to sponsor this institution and came to the conclusion that there was already a glut of lawyers in the market and that it would not be appropriate in a democracy to start this college in Tumkur. The University passed a resolution to say that it was not necessary to have one college there. Afterwards, the aggrieved people went

to the High Court and filed a writ petition against the University but the High Court dismissed that petition. Afterwards, the Government have taken the initiative in the matter and promised the people of that town to start that college. So, is it not a misnomer to call the University an autonomous body? After a technical body of persons claiming to know something of education has gone and given their opinion, for the Government to suddenly come forward and do something against that opinion seems to me to be not very appropriate. For instance, the people of Hassan also want to establish a similar college in Hassan. What will be the result? There will be a glut of lawyers. I request the Government that such a thing should not be given effect to. Let the University which is an autonomous body be not given a go-by.

Then I wish to make mention of Dr. Nagan Gowda Committee. It has taken a lot of trouble to get over the constitutional handicaps pointed out by the High Court. This Committee was asked to give their opinion as to how best to get over these difficulties. They have sent in their interim report and it seems to me to be a very strange procedure on the part of the Government to have accepted it. How can that be done? It is an important question vitally affecting backward communities, and as such they ought to have been consulted. It is, therefore, not correct on the part of the Government to accept the interim report of this Committee which has been drafted by not sufficiently representative people.

I wish to deal with minorities and other subjects, but, I shall take the opportunity of doing so during budget discussion.

With these observations, I close my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The House now adjourns and will meet at 1 P.M. on Monday.

The House adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Monday, the 7th March 1960.